his No paper will be published to morrow morning. An Extra, however, with the latest news, will be issued at 10 o'clock, and will be

for sale at the desk.

The Pictorial Berald.

There are a few of the third edition of the Holyday Herald yet on hand. They will make capital bijou gifts

We shall publish the Weekly Beraid at Sociock on Saundey merning. It will comma a remarkable illustration of the "mileage" of a M. C. from Oregon, on route for the Capitol, throma the Great South Pass, in the midst of a mireage. If the interesting news of the week will also be gi-n in this publication. Single co The Weekly Herald.

New Year's Day.

This is the first of a new year-this is the f Forty-six, which has now daweed Lay it be a happy year to our country, up de tay harrons and triends-to all of whom we wise a happy, three happy, happy New Year, and many returns of it.

What recrospections are afforded by the year that is now slip ed away for ever! May "the good of bones. The journal of above all others, has a untillar in regard this day. The year is his pecular to the ske what is which he luxure. axious captain of one of our packetswird rises at midnight to watch the course of the to ascertain the state of the weather, to catch the breathing of the winds, watching the portenious agus on the horizon, and the symptoms oning storm-so the journalist, conducting his bark the mighty sheet which waits the sneeds news throughout the landa-long the tempestue bean of the year, watches each day, every significant sign, and warns his readers of every approach-

Such is the auxious task of the editor. While his readers take their rest the year round, and on a waking in the morning, find upon their tables every day a detailed account of all that has been transact ing above-around-before-behind them-in al parts of the world-in the next street, in the next ounty, in the next State, on the remote Ganges, or among the cloud-capped Andes-as he peruses all these things, over his spicy chocolate, or balmy Mocha-little, ah! little does he think upon the care, the toil, the labor, the anxiety, the sleepless nights, the ever-waking energies of the editor

In short, we have passed through Forty-five ; it is gone for ever, and who can write his obituary? Who can undertake to describe a character so competal, so fluctuating, so deceitful-at one time comising so much, then abruptly dashing to the ground the fragile cup of expectation-at one time smiling and gay, at another so sombre, gloomy id black! It is gone, this changeful year-and eader, if you would fully know its character, you

will find it written in the columns of the New York

But what prospects open before us! What will be the character of this year, not as yet twenty-four hours old, this infant of promise and great expectation? If we judge by the past, we shall perhaps be come too sanguine and too bold in prognosticating for the future. The light of a splendid past sheds its rich evening rays upon the clustered escutcheon of the United States, and promises, like the golden hues of evening, a fair and bright day for the mcrrow. What a past! History presents no such spectacle till now. Seventy years are scarcely gone by, the allotted years of individual life, and within the timen nation has sprung into existence—has peopled a hemisphere, has spread its canvas over every ocean-has elevated its name above every other people-has conquered the wilderness-has peopled he desert-has ploughed up the waves and and carried life, liberty, peace, commerce, arts and civilization into the remotest latitudes! His tory presents no such similar spectacle! Such progress of a handful of poor, outcast, persecuted lettens, coming in a frail barone to land they knew not whither, east, like forlorn and shipwrecked mariners, some on one spot and some on another, some on the shores of James river, some on the rock of Plymouth-and these poor and helpless, and despised wanderers, after a few years rising into a nation-then boldly encountering all the power, force and fleets of the country from whence they had fled-then, after asserting their independence, scople of twenty millions, spread over a continent of immense surface, a wonder to ourselves and a wonder to the world! We repeat itthere is no similar thing recorded in all histo-And who is the man-who are the men or the body of men, who shall say that they thought of all to s-that they planned it-that they effected it—that they brought it all to pass? Not one!— It is a Power beyond all men that has raised up this country to be what it is, and who, we pray, may continue to prosper and bless it, in spite of human tollies and ignorance. With such a wish, and such a prayer, for our beloved country, we hail this day, the dawn of a New Year, the beginning of PORTY

Mormons.—The principal leaders of the Mormons have been indicted for counterfeiting, by the grand jury at Springfield, Illinois. These fanatics will be driven out of Illinois in some way. A real history of this indictment would be a curiosity. The crisis of Mormonism is approaching in Illinois. There will be more bloodshed there-and plenty of it too. The Mississippi will be red with human gore before long, springing from the Mormon business.

OUR CIVIL COURTS -With one accord, our Civil Courts stand adjourned over New Year's day: showing a proper regard to this most distinguished of our holydays, in the calendar of time.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The attempt to elect a member to Congress, in the Ninth District, last Monday, was a failure.

MORE CLERICAL DALINOURNCY.-The New Oc.

leans Picayune has the following :-

Expulsion of a Preacher.—Membersh and Section.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference, now is session in this city, has expelled the Rev. H. H. Shrop shire, who last year travelled the St. Helena circuit from the ministry. He was charged with the flagrant of lence of having attempted the seduction of a young lady upon whom he was practising some meameric experiments in July last. He fully confessed his guilt, and did not attempt to justify his conduct. The venerable Bishop Soule, president of the Conference, strongly reprehended the practice of meamerism, and admonshed his hearers to avoid it as one that was disgraceful, degrading, and ruinous to those who meddle with it. EXPULSION OF A PREACHER. MESMERISM AND SEITON. The Methodist Episcopal Conference, now

City Intelligence. City Intelligence.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT IN THE BURNT DISTRICT.—About o'clock on Tuesday, a man named Michael Purcen, a aborer, fell from the scaffolding of one of the buildings.

New street; injured his head very much, dislocated to of his ankles, and broke several of his ribs. He was mediately taken to the City Hospital, where he lies a critical condition.

Four Burschany.—The hen-roost of James Lawrence, 180 Essex street, was burgiariously entered last

o 180 Essex street, was burgiariously entered las gat, and robbed of twenty hens and roosters, nothing ing left of them but the heads.

consum's Office, Dec. 31.—The Coroner was called a nold an inquest on the body of Mary Dugan, a native of Ireland, aged 40 years. She was committed by Justice Drinker last summer to the penitentiary for six months, but being unwell, and subject to fits, was not entuy until Tuesday afternoop. On arriving at 61st treet, on the way to the penitentiary, the driver opened the cab door, and forgat the old woman almost dead. He considered the captured, but before getting to the hospital, the expired. He took the body to the dead house, where any quest will be held to-day.

THE SUGAR CROP.—We have been permitted to orber, dated.

"Thisopauxyllik, Dec. 15, 1844.—The late warm weather has caused much damage to the standing cane, and many planters must lose from one-fourth to one-third of their crops. The "knowing ones" estimate the loss of the present crop, occasioned by the late freeze, at 35,000 hads. The planters on this bay u, Latourche, will not average two-thirds of their last year's crops. We have not heard of a single one who has or will have over three-fourths of last year's yield. I know all some extensive planters who will not make one-half the crop this year which they did last." Our Relations with England.

The position of our relations with England seems to be full of doubt, mystery and uncertainty. The most contradictory statements are put forth with equal positiveness on the subject, Since the termination of the correspondence between Mr. Pakennam and Mr. Buchanan, which took place last summer, when the proposition of the American Government was withdrawn, and up to the present period, the mystery has only been increased

On this subject we have received the following private communication from a correspondent at

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1845.

have ever regarded you as a person of sound, excel-it sense, and clear judgment; and in conducting the read, you certainly are first in procuring the Cabinet ormation. Nevertheless, you are occasionally led in-error. error.
During the past week, I have noticed in your paper an

information. Nevertheless, you are occasionally led into error.

Buring the past week, I have noticed in your paper an intimation frea? private advices," "undoubted authority." &c. of the Oregon negotiation having been re-opened; and his endorsed by you with implicit reliance on the trath of the statement.

Now, Mr. B., I am constrained to tax your sincerity, rether than to question your judgment. Your correspondents may all be good men and true—withal trustworthy and sagacious persons, enjoying full confidence of the Executive, heads and clerks of Departments—hand in glove with Mr. Pakenham—very conspicuous gentlemen, too, as much so as lounging about bar-rooms and living on Pennsylvania avenue can make them—in fact, diving deep into the secrets of the whole community;—but with due deference for their "reliable sources," I as an humble individual, having no hopes of being encolled in your corps confidential, beg leave to pronounce the report, wind—mere wind, sir.

Lend me your ear, Mr. B.—I say the Oregon negotiation has not been re-opened, either here or in London; mor is there the remotest prospect of it. The British Government will not yield the right to navigate the Columbia, and entertain no hopes of a peaceful arrangement, except through arbitration or mediation.

The feeling of our government has been too plainly and forcibly made known, to admit of a doubt, as to the Course marked out for future action, and now the matter stands thus:—England must recede—the United States must recede, or both must fight.

Things are wearing a most serious aspect, and there should be no false reasoning in the minds of any. Stories of "amicable adjustments," &c., may lull the public into financied security; but the news by the February steamer will, possibly, dissipate the mist, and give a hint of civilities attendant upon the visit of twenty sail of the line to our waters.

line to our waters.

Believe, Mr. B., that stranger things may happen, and do not ridicule these ideas of

The last Washington Union has also the follow ing paragraph :--

The paragraph:—

[From the Washington Union, Dec. 29.]

The parional Intelligencer republishes a statement, from the New York News, reported from Washington, "to the effect that a settlement of the Oregon boundary question had been concluded in London between the British government and Mr. McLane, on the basis of the 49th degree—the proposition having come from the former." As we are at present advised, this report is not correct. Other rumors are affoat in the papers, touching the same subject, which are equally destitute of foundation.

If the Washington Union had not, during the last summer, and up to a recent date, deceived the public and violated the truth in several respects, relative to the movements of the government, we should have been more ready to believe its assertions now._ But what confidence can be reposed in an organ that impudently denied the fact that Mr. Buchanar offered the 49th parallel of latitude less summer to Mr. Pakenham, or that Mr. Polk had sent a Miniser to Mexico, at the time when these two statements were true? We are very much afraid the the statement of our correspondent, together with that of the Union, are both precisely the same kind of mystification and special pleading, intended to deceive.

We will now state what we believe, from all that we can ascertain, to be the exact position of the negotiations between the two countries.

When Mr. Buchanan withdrew the proposition of the 49th parallel from Mr. Pakenham, the latter minister sent by the next steamer to England the whole of the correspondence that had taken place between him and the American Government. In consequence of some negligence or delay, Mr. Buchanan did not, at that time, apprise Mr. McLane, our minister at London, of what had been done in Washington, relative to the Oregon question. As despatches from Mr. Pakenham, an informal insti-mation was given to Mr. McLane, through Lord Aberdeen, of the peculiar position of the matter between the two governments, and its abrupt termination. This intimation was accompanied by the British Minister, with some regrets, reflecting on the abruptness, or something of the same nature, of their Minister at Washington, leaving an impression on the mind of Mr. McLane, that the British Government would be glad to make a settlement of the question, on the compromise offered by Mr. Buchanan, or something approaching that line. Mr. McLane was thus apprised through the British government of what had taken place at Washingon, before he received any intimation of the facts from his own government. He wrote several letters to his friends in New York and Baltimore, expressing regret at the conduct of his own government, and the unpleasant position that Mr. Bucha nan had placed him in. It will be recollected that about that time several statements appeared in the newspapers containing the sentiments of Mr. Mc-Lane towards the American government.

By the next steamer, however, Mr. McLane put in possession of the abrupt termination of the negotiations at Washington and the whole correspondence. Either about that time or shortly after. one or more informal conversations took place between Mr. McLane and Lord Aberdeen, in which notice was taken of the abrupt termination of the negotiations at Washington The British Minister expressed a great desire to settle the difficulty on an equitable principle of compromise, but not mentioning what those particular points would be. It was a general decla. ration of an earnest wish on the part of the British Government to settle the matter amicably with the American Government. What the express terms might be was left to conjecture. Mr. McLane comunicated this important information of the views of the British Government, to Mr. Buchanan, by the last or the previous steamer. And shortly afterwards Mr. Pakenham had an interview with some members of the American Government, on the same and other subjects. Out of these facts it was very naturally inferred at Washington, that there ould be ne difficulty between the two governments, and that some point of compromise would be agreed upon between them, commencing the negotiation at the forty-ninth parallel, where Mr. Buchanan had left it off. These friendly feelings and views were communicated by Mr. Pakenham at Washingtos to many of his friends, and also by several members of the Cabinet to their friends. On these communications many persons naturally sumped at the conclusion that negotiations were reopened, and that there was e ary prospect of the difficulty being terminated in a short time either in London or Washington, but it was generally suppoed in Washington, because our government wished to control the matter there.

These facts lurnished the whole ground on white we formed the opinion of the termination of the difficulty between the two countries. It will be seen that it hardly amounts to a re-opening of negotia-tions, although it may be said to be preparatory to that step. Yet it is difficult for writers, editors and andividuals, to talk, write, or speculate on this mat-

er, without jumping to some positive conclusion. The negotiations are now in a state of betweenity, always ready to be re-opened, but not formally re-opened. In fact, the difficulty between the two countries is in a position to be settled peaceably and anticably, or to be opened afresh for the worst results. It is the turning point of a great war or a long

It will be seen from this view of the case, that the Washington Union and the various Washington correspondents, are deceiving and cheating the pub-And the probability is, that all this is done for some paltry ridiculous purpose, to operate on Con gress, in a way that cannot be clearly discovered at this moment. Mr. Polk in his splendid message, did his duty fairly and openly. Whatever the press of England may say, or orators in Parliament may talk, we rather think that the position the President has taken, will hasten, and not delay the termination of the difficulty. Congress may, or may not act on the measures Mr. Polk has proposed to them,

but we do not think that it will affect the probable saue of the controversy to such an extent as many suppose. It is now believed, that the actual re-opening of the negotiation, by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Pakenham, has only been suspended at Washington, for the present, at the suggestion or desire of Mr. Calhoun, in order to allow Congress time to act, or delay action, and thus prepare the way for an immediate settlement. Whether the tone of the President's Message when it reaches Europe, or the pregnant intimations looking towards California, &c., may change the views of the British government, time alone can tell. We bide our time here, ready to accept a long and honorable peace from England-or to go to war at once, and begin the next grand transition era in Europe and the civilized world, that will raise the people from the dust, and sink monarchies in utter oblivion

Musical Publications. The remarks which we made some time ago with regard to new books issued in this country, can equally be applied to new music published in this city, Boston and Philadelphia. Our table is literally covered with waltzes, quadrilles, polkas, ballads, marches, quick-steps—dear music, cheap music, and "music for the million"—which more properly could be called "music for nobody," or music for the lovers of trash and nonsense. It is a matter of no small surprise that there does not exist one house largely and successfully engaged in the music publishing business. Every musicseller publishes yearly a certain quantity of pieces, for the purpose of exchanging with each other, and making some show in their catalogues, n which they usually wrap up the music bought at their respective stores.

In looking, however, over all the catalogues for the last few years, we find, with a few exceptions, nothing but trash; and a peep into them must give an European musician still worse opinion of the state of musical taste in America than really exists. The getting up is decent nough -the engraving is neatly, although seldem correctly done, and the title-pages frequently are even very beautiful-but the paper is extremely spongy and chalky, and a few days use takes all the stiffness out of it, so that it must necessarily fall to pieces. Is it impossible to manufacture in this country such paper as is used by Schott in Mayence, by Breitkopf and Haertl in Leipzig, or even like that of Simrock in Bonn, although of inferior quality? And when will American publishers leave off the ridiculous custom of fingering after the English fashion, instead of making it from one to five, as it is done in Germany, Italy and France? Is a thumb not a finger? and is it not strange that, in marking music, America should have adopted the custom of a nation whose musical standing is below zero-which never has produced one performer of more than an English reputation, or one composer of note, unless it be Balfe, the illustrious author of the "Bohemian Girl," that modern Haland, who recently has disturbed the placed temper of the two critics, as better, the individuals "doing" the musical criticisms of the Courier and Express? The reprints of European works generally, are mutilated in a most shocking manner. Whole pages are not unfrequently left out, for fear that the additional charge of a shilling would drive the customer into a foreign music store. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at, if teachers prefer going to the foreign stores, and prefer paying a trifle more, and, very frequently, not even that, instead of giving their pupils mutilated copies, full of mistakes, which will be unfit for use before they have got half through. And even if they would not mind all that, can they get American editions of good pieces, or ought they form their pupils with the lucubrations of a Halloway or a Saroni ?

Notices of new musical publications-original or reprints-can be made very beneficial, if critically and conscientiously done. They must consist of more than the title pages and names of publishers in the breach than in the observance—although it is just the thing publishers generally require, which, by the by, is not a bad speculation on the part of those gentlemen, who, in exchange for one or two copies, of the value of a couple of shillings, get their music made known to the public. We intend giving notices, in future, of all publications which will deserve them-that is, if they are good, or very bad-as a warning to those who, not being able to judge for themselves, generally rely upon the recommendation of the music seller, who never fails to put into their hands the least saleable pieces of his

Notices.

James Back & Co., 259 Broadway, have just received a valuable assortment of rich fancy dry goods, consisting of embroideries of all descriptions, as well as silks,

mas, vervets, nosaery, gloves, &c.

Tippany, Young & Ellis, 259 and 260 Broadway, request us to say that they will keep their establishment open this day, Jan. lst, until 3 octock, r. M. Tasy have just received from England, France and Germany, a splendid assortment of fancy articles, suitable for holy-

I. & H. G. LANGLEY, No. 8 Astor House, request the I. & H. G. Langley, No. S Astor House, request the inspection of the curious and all purchasers of holyday gifts and keepsakes, to their very choice and valuable collection of embellished works—including not only pictorial and standard works of rare value, illustrated editions of the poets, Family Bibles, &c., but a large and extensive collection of juvenile specimens of taste, nearly one thousand different kinds of games and puzzles, and many other inviting and curious displays of skill and genius.

skill and genius.

KNOX, 110 FULTON STREET, a practical young philosepher, has on hand an extensive assortment of valuable
ladies' furs, which he sells at about cost during the holydays. The ladies should give him a call. Gentlemen
will find beaver, nutria and silk hats, of the latest fashion
and best quality, which certainly merit the attention of
all men of taste.

all men of taste.

EUGRNE ROUSELL No. 159 Broadway, offers a large
lot of perfumery, embracing fancy soaps and acticles expressly intended to beautify and adorn the toilet. This
gentleman is an extensive importer and manufacturer,
and is exclusively engaged in this particular department
so emphatically deserving the attention of ladies and

P. F. Franceschi, of No. 4 Vesey street, has a well selected assortment of perfumery, toys, and fancy goods, so very desirable for the holyday season.

so very desirable for the holyday season.

EDWARD DUNIGAN, 151 Fulton street, has a splendid collection of gift-books, expressly designed for those who regard tributes to their attached friends, as one of duty and especial friendship.

THOMPSON AND WELLER, 235 and 713 Broadway, present an extensive variety of plum, pound, almond and sponge cakes, richly ornamented pyramids, vases, &c. Jellies, creams, blanc mange, Charlotte Russi, together with crystalized fruit, bon-bons, &c., so very acceptable at this particular period of the year.

JOHNEY, VASON & FRYLER, No. 3 Courtiand street.

this particular period of the year.

JOHNSON, VROOM & Fewler, No. 3 Courtland street, are perfumery and elegant fancy articles, highly scent-d soaps, etc., well suited for the holydays

nd soaps, etc., well suited for the holydays

Parsells & Agars. 237 Broadway, are daily receiving and continually adding to their extensive assortment
of rich scarfs, cravats, gloves, suspenders, &c. Their assortment of all articles appertaining to the wardrobe of
the fashionable gentleman, will be found extensive, and
well worthy the attention of strangers and residents.

well worthy the attention of strangers and residents.

W. T. Jennings & Co., 231 Broadway, have just received a rich assortment of goods, which will be found worthy of inspection. Their stock consists of silk and merino dressing gowns, vestings, scarfs, etc.

J. M. Thoraum & Co., 15 John street, have a splendid collection of flowers, bouquets, &c., which will be found acceptable and beautiful presents for the holidays.

of all ... & Miles, 205 Broadway, have books and game Prace & con, 45 Division street, are ready to furnish stemers w.h. confectionary, cake, etc.

GEORGE ARCULERI. & SON, No. 30 Courtlandt street, keep on handa large ass.—ment of cakes of all descriptions, and at prices to suit in times.

Werks & Andreson, 30 Fulto. and 63 Bowery, have just received a fresh supply of Frence and English per jumery, for sale low.

E. Phaton, 214 Broadway, has a very sup-for the hair or sale, called the "Chemical Ha. Invigo-rator."

Graham's Magazine, for January.—Graham for January contains a fine mezzotint engraving by Sattain; a line engraving and a tashion plate, together with the usual amount and character of reading

NEW YEAR'S GIFT FOR 1846.—A collection of ongs, ballads and instrumental pieces, published by C. G. Christian, 404 Pearl street.

Diary For 1846.—A very useful article for those who would like to keep an history of their lives. Published by David Felt, 145 Pearl street.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN BARRE ?- Under this head,

Chronological Table of the Principal Events

lat-Arrival of the Hon. Caleb Cushing from Chinand Mexico.

3d - Suspension of Bishop Onderdonk from his minis-terial functions. Sth-Raception of Gov. Wright's Message in this city.

War
20th—News received of the ratification of the American treaty with China. Caleb McNulty dismissed from the House of Representatives.
24th—Great Texas mass meeting at Tammany Hall.
25th—Arrival of the Cambria at Boston; advance in

e price of cotton. 28th—Publication of the statement of Bishop Onder

31st—Great Anti-Texas Convention in Boston. 4th. Great snow storm; snow fell to the depth of 18 inches, on a level. Arrival of President Polk at Cincinnati, on his way to Washington.

Sth. Introduction before the Senate of a bill to reduce the retard president.

Sth. Introduction before the Senate of a bill to reduce the rates of postage.

12th. Official announcement by Congress of the elec-tion of James K. Polk and G. M. Dallas as President and Vice President of the United States.

13th. Arrival of the President at Washington.

14th. Great speech of James Buchanan on the Texas

18th. Meeting of the New York merchants at the Ex-18th. Seeting of the New York merchants at the Lx-change, in favor of cheap postage. 22d. Great democratic meeting in the Park, in favor of the annexation of Texas. 25th. Passage of the Post Office bill through the House of Representatives. 27th. Passage of the Texas resolutions through the

Ist. President Tyler signed the resolutions for the mission of Texas.

4th. Inauguration of James K. Polk and George M.
Dallas, as President and Vice President of the United

5th. The Cabinet nominations sent to the Senate. 12th. Opening of the Park Theatre in New York he season.

the season.

17th. Commencement of the trial of Dr. Boughton alies
Big Thunder, the famous anti-renter, at Hudson.

16th. Death of Senator Bates at Washington.

18th. Great whig meeting at National Hall, preparatory to the spring campaign.

19th. Arrival of the steamship Cambria, bringing news of an advance in cotton, and death of Reverend Sidney Smith.

Smith.

20th Commencement of the trial of Mary Bodine, for the murder of Mrs. Houseman, on Staten Island.

21st. Sentence of James Eager for the murder of C. Phillip Williams.

24th. Production of Mrs. Mowatt's American comedy of "Fashion," upon the Park stage Commencement, in Boston, of the trial of Reverend Joy H. Fairchild, for adultery.

20th. Great ralls of the action.

adultery.

29th. Great rally of the natives at American Hall.—

Adjournment of the Court at Hudson, who were trying

Big Thunder, owing to the non-agreement of the jury.

7th. Wreck of the steamboat Swallow, by running on a rock opposite Hudson; several lives lost.

8th. Charter election in this city. The democrats successful, and natives utterly defeated.

10th. Charge of Judge Edmonds, in the case of Pelly Bodine, delivered. Great fire in Pitaburg, by which 1200 houses were destroyed.

19th. Meeting of the citizens of New York, for the relief of the Pitaburg sufferers.

22nd. Recention of the relief of the Pittsburg sufferers.
22nd. Reception of the great Parliamentary debate on
the Oregon question—prospect of war.
25th. Bowery Theatre destroyed by fire, for the fourth

time.
30th. Commencement of the Geological Convention a

4th. Reception of the Proclamation of President Jones, f Texas, on annexation.
5th. Commencement of the Anniversaries in New ork. 5th. Commencement of the Anniversaries in New York. renth anniversary of the establishment of the New York Herald. Sth. Corner stone of the new Alms House on Randall's Island laid.

dall's Island laid.

13th. Great race on the Union Course between Fashion and Peytons, in which Peytons teat.

24th. Launch of the monster steamer Oregen.

28th. Second race between Peytons and Fashion over the Camden Course. The stands fell and severely in jured a great number of people.

Sth. Death of General Andrew Jackson.
13th. Debut of Mrs. Mowatt at the Park Theatre in the
character of Pauline.
24th. Grand funeral procession in memory of General
Jackson. 4th. Great military parade—Firing of crackers— Drinking of punches, &c., in honor of the 4th. 16th. Very hot weather—thermometer at 94—twelve persons received the coup de soliel; about one half of them died.

died.

19th. Great fire in New York, by which 300 houses were burned and about six millions of dollars worth of property destroyed.

AUGUST.

4th. Opening of the new Bowery Theatre under the management of A. W. Jackson, E.g.

10th. Arrival of the monster steamer Great Britain on her first trip to this country.

30th. The Oregon negotiation closed, the offers to the other than the steamer and the claim to the whole of indee asserted.

the whole or none asserted.

Sth. Mysterious disappearance of John B. Gough.

12th. John B. Gough found at a house of rather questionable fame in Walker street, where he had been drunk nearly a week.

16th. Great Fair and State Cattle Show at Utica.

24th. The ports of the Argentine Republic declared in a state of blockade by the French and English squadrans.

25th. Preparations for a great Mormon battle at the

West.

27th. Fears of a famine in Great Britain.

30th. Great excitement in New York relative to the olitical disclosures made by McKenzis.

30th. Dr. Bougaton a/iss "Big Thunder," sentenced o imprisonment for life, by Judge Edmonds, at Hudson.

october.

1st. Population of New York city 366,785—of State 2, 604,374.

3rd. Additional news received of the progress of the new religious refermation in Germany.

6th. Commencement of the American Institute Fair, et Niblo's Garden.

1th. Two Anti-Renters, Occupion and Van Steenburge.

prison for life.

15th. Holmes's Hole made a port of entry for ocean steamers. The Keans drawing crowded houses at the Park. Safe arrival of the monster steamer Great Britain, after two days of publicfanxiety.

18th. The public mind interested in the discovery of the Great South Pass to Oregon, by Lieut. Fremont.

20th. Great speculation in the flour market.

20th. Great speculation in the four market.
20th. First appearance, in this country, of Leoj old De
Meyer, the lion Pianust of the age.
23rd. The Great Britain taken on to the Sectional

NOVEMBER.

3rd. The College of Physicians and Surgeons opened.
4th. Election in the city of New York, for Senators,
Representatives, and Register.
6th. The Great Western sailed on her last trip for the

oth. The Great Western Sales of the Season.

1st. The city much in want of a reform administration Streets in an awful condition.

2d. The Twenty-ninth Congress met. J. W. Davis elected Speaker.

3rd. Reception of the President's Message in this city. 4th. Thanksgiving day in New York.

3th. Departure of Ole Bull.

10th. Terrible war panic in Wall street. Stocks all down. Six bulls killed.

10th. The Oregon correspondence published.

10th. Terrible gale on the coast, from Maine to Georgia. The purchase and annexation of California the theme of universal conversation.

16th. Gen. Cass's "war" resolutions passed the Senate by an unanimous vote. The vote on the joint resolutions admitting Texas into the Union, have passed the House by a majority of two to one.

20th. Great Oregon excitement in New York. "The whole or none." Will there be war?

24th. The trouble in the democratic ranks in Washing ton unhealed.

25th. The sentence of O'Connor and Van Steenburgh.

24th. The trouble in the democratic ranks in visual on unhealed.

29th. The sentence of O'Connor and Van Steenburgh omn uted to imprisonment for life in the State prison.

27th. A quietus put to the war feeling in the Senate, for short time, by Mr. Calhoun. The man with the white at left this city for Mexico.

29th. Discharge of Caleb McNulty, clerk of the House of Representatives, charged with embezzling the public

money.

30th A special messenger, Lieutenant Todd, Texan navy, Raves for Texas, with the joint resolutions admitting Texas into the Union; the act extending the judiciting Texas most the Union over the new State; and tha act making Texas a collection district.

31st. The year 1846 stepped out, and his successor, 1846, took his place.

Movements of Travellers Movements of Travellers.

The following are all that were registered as arrivals at the Hotels yesterday. At the

AMERICAN.—W. B. Moore, New Haven; W. S. Peck, U. S. A.; Samuel Reed, N. O.; Geo. C. Bomford, George town, D. C.; H. Bartlett, Lowell.

Asron.—Geo. Woods, Boston; J. H. Lathrop, Alexandria; Mr. Chadwick, C. W. Chapen, Springfield; W. Pellet, R. Renshaw, Phila.; J. R. Thompson; Frincated; let, R. Renshaw, Phila.; J. R. Thompson; Frincated; Thos. Chambers, Phila; C. E. Smith, do.; B. C. Johnson, Thos. Chambers, Phila; J. E. Smith, do.; B. C. Johnson; J. Bremer, Hartford; D. E. Evans, Batavia; C. J. Boston; J. Bremer, Hartford; D. E. Evans, Batavia; C. J. D. Osborne, St. Louis; J. Rodgers, Boston; Capt. Gristwold, ship Northumberland; F. M. Stetson, Salem, Mass.; R. A. Forsyth, Newburgh.

CITY.—J. S. Bates, West Chester; W. L. Parker, Phila.; C. T. S. Bates, West Chester; W. L. Parker, Phila.; C. T. Patten, Pockard, N. Y.; b. C. Cooke, Baltimore; Jacob Lee, Phila.; W. Howell, Phila.; Z. Howell, do.; P. T. Patten, do.; G. H. Hunt, do.; Mr. Clarke, Staten Island; James Speer, Patterson.

do.; G. H. Hunt, do.; Mr. Speer, Patterson.

Speer, Patterson.

Faanklin.—J. M. Jonks, Springfield; Jas Reed, NorFaanklin.—J. M. Jonks, Springfield; Jas Reed, NorFaanklin.—J. M. Jonks, Springfield; Jas Reed, NorFaanklin.—J. M. Jonks, W. Lockwood, Norwalk; E.
Wich, H. J. George, Pitcher, Patter, Patter, Landson, S.
College, M. Shaw, H. B. Green, Phila.; Samuel Maston, S.
Tonk, W. Shaw, H. B. Green, Phila.; Samuel Maston, S.
Tonk, M. Shaw, H. B. Green, Phila.; Samuel Maston, S.
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Tonk, M. Shaw, M. Sh

GLOBE. Ty. Tiffany, N. Y.; Carnes, do.; Wm. Todhunter, Phila.

Howard, F. A. Conkling, N. Y.; C. Walton, Philadelphin; J. Davis, S. M. Pike; Geo. Prescott, Yale College; M. Peck, J. Goff, Rome; E. Babcock, E. Watrous, Troy; Geo. Gossep, N. Y.; J. Wiseman, Phila.; Hon. L. C. P. Brewster, Oswego; C. Richarde, St. Louis; B. Harden, Worgester.

Joachim Antonio, accused of the murder of Jean Baptiste Orillac, which was committed on the lath inst., was arraigned and plea led not guilty, at New Orienns, on the 19th ult. Our readers will recollect that this murder was committed in the Parish of Plaquemines and the wound of which Orillac died was inflicted with a knife, which entered the belly, immediately under the lower rib and toward the left side. Orillac died immediately Josephim Antonio, accused of the murder of Jean

Theatricals.

PARE THEATRE.-A very respectable audience attendance last night, to witness the repetition of the grand romantic opera of "Amilie," the music of which, we think, was much better sung than on the previous evening. The entertainments concluded with the laughable farce of "His Last Legs," in which Mr. Barrett acquitted himself very creditably. This evening, being New Year's night, a most attractive bill is presented, and we doubt not the walls of Old Drury will be filled to overflowing. "Amilie" is performed for the last time, together with a melo-drama in three acts, founded on a together with a melo-drama in three acts, founded on a story of deep and thrilling interest, entitled "Remorse." We remember seeing the celebrated Mrs. Duff in the part of the heroine, many years ago, and the sensation she then created in it, will never be forgotten. Mrs. Bland now enacts the the character, and we have no doubt will produce the same effect, and thereby sustain her already great and well deserved reputation. A fashionable and crowded audience will, most certainly, congregate to witness the performance of this admirable play.

BOWERY THEATRE.-Last evening, a very strong and attractive bill was presented at this popular establishment. The evening commenced with the grand drema of the "Surgeon of Paris," in which Mr. John R. Scott performed the characters of the Black Knight, the Mark, and the Surgeon. After this, the tragedy of "George Barnwell" was played, and the evening closed with the drama of the "Mountain Grove," in which Messrs. Cony and Blanchard, and the dogs, appeared. To-day, bein and Blanchard, and the dogs, appeared. To-day, being New Years, there will be two performances—the first at two o'clock, P.M., and the other at the usual hour in the evening. The afternoon performance will consist of the grand romantic drama of "Timour the Tartar"—the cemedy of "Lover's Quarrels," and the spectacle of the "Dogs of the Wreck," The evening's performance will consist of "Pizarro," "The Murder on the Cliff," and Baanister's grand national drama of "Putnam." Both of these are as strong bills as have ever been presented at the Bowery, and the house will, without doubt, be filled to its utmost capacity. st capacity.

THE HARMONEONS.—These popular vocalists give the first concert at Nible's, to-morrow evening. They are highly spoken of by all who have heard them. They

first concert at Niblo's, to-morrow evening. They are highly spoken of by all who have heard them. They will undoubtedly draw a full house.

THE KEANS—RICHARD III.—We learn that nearly one-third of the seats in the dress circle of the Park, have already been engaged for the first night's representation of Shakespear's Richard III. The play will be brought out on the 7th instant, in a style of great splendor, and will surpass in all its appointments any "spectacle" ever produced in this country. The Richard of Kean is acknowledged to be one of the most finished and thrilling pieces of acting ever witnessed. It undoubtedly is his great character—and in the delineation of it, he produces the most astonishing and striking effects. The tragedy will undoubtedly have a great run, but it will require many crowded houses to pay the enormous expenses, (some \$10,000) incurred in getting it up.

LEOPOLD DE MEYER.—This distinguished artiste, and accomplished gentleman, is still in Boston, where he has been suffering for some time past, from an injury sustained on the muscle of one of the fingers of the left hand. One of the Boston journals. In speaking of De Meyer, says:—"We regret to learn that this great pianist will not be able to give his second concert in Boston at present. His hand troubles him so much that he is entirely disabled from performing anything which requires power. By the advice of several of the most eminent physicians, he is going south, believing that a warmer climate will accelerate the cure. It is with the deepest regret that he is thus obliged to leave Boston, without fulfilling his engagements. He will return at the earliest possible moment, to repay the many kindnesses he has received from his numerous friends in this city, when he will give his promised entertainment."

TENTLETON.—This distinguished artiste appears to have been very successful in Philadelphia. A paper of

from his numerous friends in this city, when he will give his promised entertainment."

Templeton.—This distinguished artiste appears to have been very successful in Philadelphin. A paper of yesterday, speaking of his Concert, says:—"Mr. Templeton's Concert on Monday ovening, was largely attended, like Musical Fund Hall being crowded by a very fashionable auditory. The songs and ballads in the programme were very loudly applauded, and his powerful voice was shown to great advantage. The fire and energy with which 'The Minstrel Boy,' and 'A man's a man for a' that,' were sung, contrasted admirably with the sweetness and delicacy of 'John Anderson my Joe.'—Mr. Templeton sings with much expression, and his mean ner adds to the effect which his skilful use by his vocal ability produces; and with a nice discrimination, he avails Limzelf of every effective point, and throws it out at times with startling effect. We never before heard 'A man's a man for a' that,' sung in such a splendid manner. The second of the series will be given to-morrow evening, in the Musical Fund Hall, and the entertainment will be devoted to the songs of Sir Walter Soct."

Graman Opera.—Strong efforts are now being made for the resuscitistic of the

GENERA OPERA.—Strong efforts are now being made for the resuscitation of the German Opera, which exploded at Polmo's. A number of gentlemen have taken the same materials out of which the other was built, and intend issuing two hundred subscription tickets, so to guarantee a partial support, at least, previous to their commencing the Opera. One hundred tickets, at \$90 a piece, have already been taken, and it has been decided that the Opera shall commence next month. Miss Julin Turnbull, the danseuse, is in Charlesto

E. S. Cenner, the tragedian, Chippendale, and Mr. and Mrs. Skerrett, are at the St. Charles Theatre. New Or.

the American Inches tragic uctress, is the favorite at Miss Clora Ellis is at the St. Charles Theatre Pricans. Mary Ann Lee, the danseuse, is in Boston.

The Slomans are in Washington.

The Misses Bramson are giving concerts at the Melo

ieon, Boston.

Mons. Korponay, the well known teacher of the Polks, continues in New Orleans.

Harry Placide is playing in Charleston, S. C.

Police Intelligence. Police Intelligence.

DEC. 31.—Charge of Perjusy.—Henry J. Grew vs. Dr.
Lucius S. Comstock, Druggiet, 21 Courtlandt street, for
Perjusy.—The hearing in this case was resumed at the
appointed time yesterday afternoon, before Justices
Drinker and Osborne, but a larger number of witnesses
and spectators were present, ovidently anxious to see
which end of the horn the Doctor was likely to step out
of. The parties seek their seats as before, and by their
learned counsel. The Doctor rose, with the Morning
Herald in his hand, and made some "agracal" remarks

Herald in his hand, and made some "mystical" remarks about the report in the Herald.

Justice Dannara replied, that they had no nower or control over the reporters.

The Doctor then proceeded in his cross-examination of Mr. Grew.

Doctor—Mr. Grew, are you well acquainted with my

Mr. Graw.
Docron.—Mr. Graw, are you well acquainted with my hand writing?

Unaw.—I. Sir.
Docron.—What was the suit you went before the grand jury about?

Garw—I went as your witness, before the Grand Jury; also at the Police Office.
Docron.—Was it not at your strong solicitation that I made the complaint against Mr. Frost?

Garw—I went before the Grand Jury by your order; I also furnished Mr. Comstock with the facts.

Docron.—Did you or did you not repeatedly or strenuously apply to Comstock & Co., to make the complaint against Frost?

Garw—I did repeatedly solicit Comstock to go before

Doctor Did you or did you not repeatedly or strentously apply to Comstock & Co., to make the complaint
against Frost?

Graw—I did repeatedly solicit Comstock to go before
the Grand Jury to get Frost Indicted.

Doctor—Have you not repeatedly said that Linn's
Balsam was no infringment of Dally's?

Graw—I have no distinct recollection of saying so.
Doctor—Haven't you told me, sir, repeatedly, that it
was not the slightest infringment of his article, since
you left me?

Graw—No.

Doctor—Have you never since that time stated that
Dally did not consider it an infringment?

Graw—I can't say that I did; Mr. Dally never authorised me to do so.
Doctor—Have you never since said to, to the reverse
of your affidavit in writing?

Graw—No more so than I told you.
Doctor—Have you never since said to, to the reverse
of your affidavit in writing?

Graw—Not to my recollection, as to Linn's Balm.
Doctor Constock then showed Mr. Grew a letter
doubled over, and asked him if the signature at the bot
tom was his writing?

Graw.—I cannot recollect whether it is my signature
or not, unless you let me see the contents of the letter.
I have no recollection of putting my signature to Mr.
Comstock's hand writing.

Doctor—I call upon the Court to make the witness
give me his belief, whether this is his signalars
of the beat of the state of the same that we were to
the beat of the same has writing?

Justice Dainstan alight has been contented that has were
to the beat of the same has writing?

Graw—Yes, that has writing I Doctor than

JUNIOR DANKER Solds to the boat of the boat of the boat of the sold of the marked blas amother letter marked No. Down of the him is the west his writing?

9, and died him if the west his writing?

9, and died him several letters, all of what Grew acknow showed him several letters, all of what Grew acknowledged to be in his own hand writing; sewers, the Doctor would set possible any of these theory to be read, long to the sead, of the sead, and the sead of th

Dally but he would step selling the Balm, if he wished it.

Docron—Have you ever before stated, in any way, that Dally on that occasion made no reply?

Graw—I have.

Docron—Have you stated, in some way, that Dally should continue to sell the balm; also have you communicated to me, in any way, that Dally had violated his contract with me?

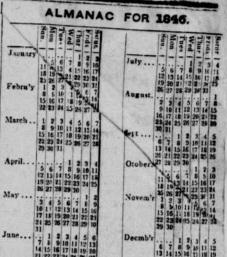
Graw—Not to my recollection.

At this state of the case Mr. Mulloch rose and argued at some length against the manner adopted in the cross-examination of the witness, and concluded by stating that there was ample evidence on the face of the papers to convict Mr. Comstock of perjury, without the testimony of Mr. Graw.

Dr. Comstock rose in reply, and retorted sharply, that he defied him (Mulloch) or any of his witnesses or papers, to convict him of perjury.

in limbo.

Petit Larcenies. - Jim Brown was caught in the act of Petit Larcenes.—In Normaling to have a blow-six stealing two fat turkeys, intending to have a blow-six on New Year's, from Ambrose Horton, Washington Market. Locked up. William H. King was arrested for stealing a whip. Locked up. Michael Renny was caught in the act of stealing money from the box on one of the Rowery stages. Locked up.



We are requested to say that the Plumbo National Daguerrian Gallery, on the upper corner of Broad way and Murray street, will be open this day, Jan. 1st, 1846.

Philadelphia Agent for the Herald, Zieber k CO.3 Ladger Building, Third street, who receive subscri-cer, and have single copies for sale daily at lo'clock. aff in

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday, Dec. 31—6 P. M.
Stocks are up to-day—the feeling is decidedly in favor
of peace. There are rumors of some failures among the
bulls—and more are expected. Affairs are still unsettled?
Norwich & Worcester fell on? per cent; Stonington,
1: Eric Railroad improved 11 per. Norwich & Worcester lell of 1 per cent; Stonington, 1; Erie Railroad improved 11 per cent; Canton, 1; Long Island, 1, while Harlem, Mobia Canal, Farmers' Loan and Pennsylvania 5's closed at yenerday's proces.

There has been very little done in foreign exchange this morning; prime bills on London closed at 87 whiper.

cent premiun North River Bank has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent, payable on the 7th of January. The Phenix Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend

of three per cent, payable on the 5th inst. The New Haven County Bank has declared a dividend

of four per cent, payable 1st January.

The New Bedford and Taunton Railroad have declared semi-annual dividend of three and a half percent. The Taunton branch pays four per cent. The Boston and Lowell four percent. The Eastern Railroad, and Eastern New Hampshire, pay four per cent. The Boston and Worcester four per cent.

The Western Bank of Baltimore has declared adividend of three per cent for the last year.

The Merchants' Bank of Baltimore has declared a divi

dend of three per cent for the last half year.

The Bank of the Metropolis at Washington has declared a half yearly dividend of three and a half per cent. There appears to be considerable anxiety among the There appears is be considerable anxiety among the operators in Norwich and Worcester Railroad stock, as to the prospects for a semi-annual dividend, now about due This company have declared and paid three semi-annual dividends of three per c nt each, and they are as well able to declare a dividend now as they were at the end able to declare a dividend now as they were at the end of each six of the eighteen months previous to July last. The aggregate receipts this year will be about twelve thousand dollars more than they were last, which will aid the company very materially in making a divi-dend. It is stated that several of the directors of the road are short of the stock, and that the leclaration of a dividend is put off until they can get out of their difficulties. We are disposed to believe this statement, as speculations in this stock have been more extensive, and the rice and in greater, than in any other in the list. The tailorer is luded to among the bulls were caused by operations in this railroad stock, and it is to be expected that if any

price of any stock, is sufficient to break down the est bulls in the market, and it is a matter of a if there have not been mere failures than lare been A ve county at the 18t had to show a county at the 18t had to show a county at the 18t had to show a county at the show a county. I have opened to be a determination of the counties, to sarry this road through as foon as possible it will be of immense assesse to the project of the sport as it will be of immense assesse to the project of the sport as the show a completed. These is a deady be that the New York, Harlem and Albany Railroad, will, when finishe pay a better dividend than any other railroad in the county. It will not only be the cheapest, but the many profitable road in the Union. The average cost persons rofitable road in the Union. The average cost per mirror New York to Albany, will not be over twenty-five housand dollars per mile, which will be forty thousand dollars per mile less than the Boston and Albany road, its leest travel will be alone sufficient to give a len-dividend, and the through travel at all times will be lar-but during the suspension of navigation on the river.

will be immense it it bewel, one truck of rails and providing norm from this city, to which the easiers reads [will connect, and altogether its prospects more favorable than any other unfinished cond in o

the directors were very short, they would not besite

moment to postpone, if possible, the declarati

dividend, to prevent any improvement in the

value of the stock. A falling of of thirty per cent is

coming year. There is every probability that Congress will continue in session until mid-summer, and so long as they continue in session there can be very little improvement in commercial affairs generally. The proposed alterations in the tariff, will tend to restrict foreign importations, and the proposed seasons and the proposed seasons. sed alterations in the tariff, will tend to restrict foreign importations, and the proposed establishment of the Sub-Treasury law, will check the operations of the banks and confine them to a very limited movement, until the question is dispessed of in some way. We cannot there fore look for a very extensive business in the Spr but on the contrary a very limited importation of fore manufactures, and restrictions in the money market su cent to check any speculative movement in any of ou great staple articles of merchandise. The contraction in trade produced by these contemplated changes in our commercial and financial systems, cannot but be af a healthy character, as it will restrict credits, pre en overtrading and reduce the liabilities of all those asgaged in mercantile pursuits. These checks upon a to rapid expansion of trade, tend to keep down all attempt rapid expansion of trade, tend to keep down all attempts to get up any speculation in merchandise or anything else, and put off to a more remote period the revulsions in commercial affairs, that hav so frequently destroyed all those trading on born, and capital, or have become involved in operations by an inflated system of credits, deeper than they of extricate themselves from.

Whatever tends confine trade to propose the conserving the contemplated change in our conservations, it is for the time as injuried to the contemplated of the contemplated by the contemplate of the contemplated by the conte

tions particularly interested in the defeat of the sub-treasury scheme, may be much different for that and cipated. While the sub-treasury plan pending, the banks will, without doubt, be very cap fus in their ope-rations, and do every thing in their wer to tigaten the money market. They may turn the crews close up, and money market. They may turn the crews close up, and cause a greater panic than has a existed. They may cause a greater panic than has a embarrassment to the commercial classes possess, for the purpose of influen-commercial classes possess, for the purpose of influen-cing the public miss and relsing up an opposition to cing the public miss and relsing up an opposition to the measure of the seat of government, arrong the measure a defeat of the bill when enough is ensure a defeat of the bill when enough is on the public against this act. Should to prejudice the public against this act. Should the banks succeed in accomplishing their object, tions particularly interested in the defeat of to prejudice the public accomplishing their the hanks succeed in accomplishing their they would furnish immediate relief to the

ing for nearly the same object the United Str had in view, and that is the existence. The Sub Tree sury law, if enforced, would exist such a powerful check

upon the movements of these thate banks, that their bu siness would become much less profitable than it has been during the profitable than the profitable t